OLD ENGLAND.

By ARGUS CENTOCULI, *Inſpector-General of* Great-Britain.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1750. [N°. 343.]

Concluſion of the Subject begun in our laſt Paper.

IN their General Aſſembly of the States, *the Chamber of the Nobleſſe*, which is one of the Three, is compoſed of the Deputies ſent by the Gentry of every Province; and in the Inquiry made about the Year 1668 concerning Nobility, no notice taken of ſuch as had aſſumed the Titles of Earl, Marquiſs, Viſcount or Baron; but only of thoſe who called themſelves *Gentlemen:* And if they could prove that Name belong to them, they were left to uſe the other Titles as they pleaſed.

When Duels were in Faſhion, as all know they were allowed*, no Man, except the Princes of the Blood, and Marſhals of *France*, could with Honour refuſe a Challenge from any Gentleman: The firſt, becauſe it was thought fit, that he who might be King, ſhould fight with a Subject to the Danger of the Commonwealth, which might by his Death be deprived of it's Head: The others, being by their Office Commanders of the Nobility, and Judges of all Controverſies relating to Honour that happen amongſt them, cannot reaſonably be brought into private Conteſts with any.

In *Denmark*, *Nobleman* and *Gentleman* is the ſame thing; and 'till the Year 1660, they had the principal Part of the Government in their Hands.

When *Charles Guſtavus*, King of *Sweden*, invaded *Poland* in the Year 1655, it is ſaid, that there were above 40,000 Gentlemen in Arms to reſiſt him. This is the Nobility of that Country: Kings are choſen by them: Every one of them will ſay, as in *France*, *He is as noble as the King*. The laſt King † was a private Man among them, not thought to have had more than 400*l.* a Year. He who now reigns‡, was not at all above him in Birth or Estate, 'till he had raiſed himſelf by great Services done to his Country in many Wars; and there was not one Gentleman in the Nation who might not have been choſen as well as he, if it had pleaſed the Aſſembly that did it.

This being the Nobility of the *Northern* Nations, and the true Baronage of *England*, it is no wonder that they were called *Nobiles*; the moſt eminent among them *Magnates, Principes, Proceres*; and ſo numerous, that they were eſteemed to be *Multitudo infinita*. One Place was hardly large to contain them; and the Inconveniences of calling them all together appeared to be ſo great, that in time they choſe rather to meet by Repreſentatives, than every one in his own Perſon. The Power therefore remaining in them, it matters not what Method they obſerved in the Execution. They who had the Subſtance in their Hands might give it what Form they pleaſed.

Our Author ſufficiently manifeſts his Ignorance in ſaying there could be no Knights of the Shires in the Time of the Saxons, becauſe there were no Shires; for the very Word is *Saxon*, and we find the Names of *Berkſhire*, *Wiltſhire*, *Devonſhire*, *Dorſetſhire*, and others, moſt frequently in the Writings of thoſe Times; and Dukes, Earls, Thanes, or Aldermen, appointed to command the Forces, and look to the Diſtribution of Juſtice in them. *Selden* cites *Ingulphus* for ſaying, that "*Alfred* was the firſt that changed the Provinces, &c. into Counties:" But refutes him, and proves that the Diſtinction of the Land into Shires or Counties, (for Shire ſignified no more than the Share or Part committed to the Care of the Earl or *Comes*) was far more antient.

Whether the firſt Diviſions by the *Saxons* were greater or leſſer than the Shires or Counties now are, is nothing to the Queſtion. They who made them to be as they were, could have made them greater and leſſer as they pleaſed. And whether they did immediately, or ſome Ages after that Diſtinction, ceaſe to come to their great Aſſemblies, and rather chuſe to ſend their Deputies; or whether ſuch Deputies were choſen by Counties, Cities and Boroughs, as in our Days, or in any other manner, can be of no Advantage or Prejudice to the Cauſe that I maintain. If the Power of the Nation, when it was divided into Seven Kingdoms, or united under one, did reſide in the *Micklegmots* or *Wittenagemots*; if theſe conſiſted of the Nobility and People, who were ſometimes ſo numerous that no one Place could well contain them; and if the Preference given to the Chief among them, was on account of the Offices they executed, either in relation to War and Juſtice, which no Man can deny, I have as much as ſerves for my Purpoſe.

It is indifferent to me, whether they were Earls, Dukes, Aldermen, Herotoghs or Thanes; for it is certain, that the titular Nobility now in Mode amongſt us, has no Reſemblance to this antient Nobility of *England*. The Novelty therefore is on the other Side, and that of the worſt ſort; becauſe by giving the Name of Noblemen, which entirely belonged to ſuch as had the greateſt Intereſts in Nations, and were the Supporters of their Liberty, to Court-creatures, who often have none, and either acquire their Honours by Money, or are preferred for ſervile and ſometimes impure Services rendered to the Perſon that reigns, or elſe for Miſchiefs done to their Country, the Conſtitution has been wholly inverted, and the Truſt repoſed in the Kings, who in ſome meaſure had the Diſpoſal of Offices and Honours, miſemployed.

It is farther aggravated by appropriating the Name of Nobleman ſolely to them; whereas the Nation having been antiently divided only into Freemen or Noblemen, who were the ſame, and Villains; the firſt were, as *Tacitus* ſays of their Anceſtors the *Germans*, "exempted from Burdens and Contributions, and reſerved, like Arms, for the Uſes of War;" whilſt the others were little better than Slaves, appointed to cultivate the Lands, or to other ſervile Offices. And I leave any reaſonable Man to judge, whether the latter Condition be that of thoſe we now call *Commoners*.

Nevertheleſs, he that will believe the Title of Nobleman ſtill to belong to thoſe only who are ſo by Patent, may gueſs how well our Wars would be managed, if they were left ſolely to ſuch as are ſo by that Title. If this be approved, his Majeſty may do well with his 150 Noblemen*, eminent in Valour and military Experience as they are known to be, to make ſuch Wars as may fall upon him, and leave the deſpiſed Commons, under the Name of Villains, to provide for themſelves, if the Succeſs do not anſwer his Expectation.

But if the Commons are as free as the Nobles, many of them in Birth equal to the Patentees, in Eſtate ſuperior to moſt of them; and that it is not only expected they ſhould aſſiſt *him* in Wars with their Perſons and Purſes, but acknowleged by all, that the Strength and Virtue of the Nation is in them; it muſt be confeſſed, that they are true Noblemen of *England*; and that all the Privileges antiently enjoyed by ſuch, muſt neceſſarily belong to them, ſince they perform the Offices to which they were annexed.

* *This was written about 70 Years ago.*
† *Michael Wiſnowſki.*
‡ *John Sobieski.*

* *This Number is conſiderably enlarged in our Days.*

HONOUR.

A FRAGMENT.

AN antient Stock, of large and high Degree,
If ſtill the verdant Virtues cloath the Tree,
Is good. Each Bough, with Parent Juices fed,
Adds to, and ſhares, the Honours of the Head.
It's lofty Top o'erlooks the Kindred Race,
And the wide Branches wave in ample Space.
Shelter'd beneath their far-extended Shade,
(A tender Plant) ſee humble Worth diſplay'd!

Such *Sackville*'s Line, and *Campbell*'s grac'd our Iſle,
When the laſt *Dorſet* liv'd, and laſt *Argyle*.
In Years to come be preſent Merit ſhown:
No Flatt'rer I;— for Beggar I am none!
Who ſhall reſtrain me, if I chuſe to ſing,
That, without Virtue, I'd contemn a King?

The Trunk of Peerage, proudly tho' it ſtand,
Planted by *Henry*'s, or by *Edward*'s Hand,
If wither'd all the Worth that won it Place,
But points its naked Limbs to ſhew Diſgrace.
In vain it's Length of Luſtre is diſplay'd,
Sapleſs, it yields nor Ornament nor Shade.
Rather than this, much honour'd be the Shoot,
Which ſpreads and riſes, tho' unknown its Root.

By Satire's Self that Family be ſam'd,
Which ſhines, to Courts unknown, by Kings unnam'd,
Whoſe Virtues by Intail have lineal run,
Bleſſing and bleſs'd, from Father on to Son.
So hid in Foreſt, thrives ſome Ever-green,
Delightful near, but not at Diſtance ſeen.

1998

Shortly will be published,

(Continued to the preſent Time)

AN Hiſtorical Account of the firſt forming *New Foreſt* in Hampſhire, by William the Iſt, by ſome called the Conqueror, &c. &c. &c. and *Richmond New Park* in the County of Surry, by King Charles the Iſt, &c. &c. &c. The Oppoſition that was made againſt making both one and the other, and the Fate that attended thoſe two Princes and their Families. In which will be introduced an Inquiry into the Origin of Foreſts, Parks, &c. Embelliſhed with a View, curiouſly engraved, of the Miniſters and Churchwardens, &c. paſſing over the Park-Wall, to aſſert their Rights, and mark their Boundaries in the Preſence of a certain petty Tyrant.

Long Forbearance increaſes Injuries.——
Swift Reſentment cuts off Dallying.——

Addreſſed to the worthy Citizens of London.

LONDON.

'Tis ſaid, that ſoon after the King's Arrival here from Hanover, his Majeſty will go to Bath for a ſhort time; and that the Parliament will not ſit for Buſineſs 'till about the middle of January.

The Ruſſian Ambaſſador, with his Retinue, arrived here laſt Tueſday from Hanover; as did Mynheer Hop, Ambaſſador from the States General.

His Royal Highneſs Prince George, eldeſt Son of his Royal Highneſs the Prince, will it's ſaid be made Colonel of the Blue Regiment of Horſe-Guards, late the Duke of Richmond's.

The Account of a Treaty's being agreed to with Spain, we are told is true. By it, all Differences and Diſputes whatſoever, relating to Trade and Commerce, are finally ſettled and adjuſted to the entire Satisfaction of both Crowns. The Southſea Company are to have 100,000 l. paid them within the Space of three Months, in lieu of their annual Ship; and as we are informed, this new Treaty totally aboliſhes all former Treaties made between the Two Crowns, relating to Commerce, ſince that of 1667.

Wedneſday the Sheriffs of the City of London waited on the Right Hon. the Lord Chancellor at Powis Houſe according to Cuſtom, and preſented Francis Cockayne, Eſq; Lord Mayor Elect for the Year enſuing, when his Lordſhip approved of their Choice.

The Sheriffs of this City have appointed a Perſon to ſucceed John Thrift, Eſq; as Executioner for London and Middleſex.

On Tueſday Evening the Committee, to whom the Petitioners of the Free Maſters and Journeymen of this City of London were referred, met at Guildhall, and finiſhed the Bye-Law, purſuant to the Power given them by the Court of Common Council; and we hear that a Court will be ſpeedily held, in order to complete this Affair, ſo neceſſary to the Welfare and Trade of the City.

Laſt Friday 7-Night in the Evening the Committee of Merchants met again at the George and Vulture Tavern to enquire into divers other Felonies committed on the River Thames and Parts adjacent; at which Time they were pleaſed amongſt other Things to direct Proſecutions to be carried on at the next Aſſizes for the County of Kent, againſt five notorious Offenders committed to the New Jail by Juſtice Hammond, for ſtealing from Mr. Crawley's Wharf at Greenwich, five Ton twelve Hundred Weight of Iron within theſe three Months only; and againſt two other Perſons of great Subſtance committed to the ſaid Jail for buying the ſaid Iron knowing it to be ſtolen.——From the Account of one of the Accomplices (who is admitted an Evidence) it appears they ſtole 75 Hundred Weight of that Iron in one Night only, and that thoſe conſcientious Receivers generouſly gave them near half it's Value for it.

His Majeſty's Royal Charter has paſſed the Great Seal, for encouraging the Britiſh White Herring Fiſhery; and for incorporating Sir James Lowther, Sir Nathaniel Curzon, Sir Bourchier Wrey, Sir Walter Blackett, Sir Cyrill Wych, Barts. together with ſeveral other Perſons therein mentioned, by the Name of the Society of the Free Britiſh Fiſhery, for the Term of 21 Years.

An Extract of a Letter from Yarmouth.

"We have had here lately ſome very ſtormy Weather from the Eaſtern Quarter, inclinable to the North, which is very bad for the Herring Fiſhery. The Pelham and Carteret Buſſes have had the beſt Luck; of near five Hundred Veſſels on this Fiſhery, upwards of two Hundred of theſe are French, ſome of them are upwards of 130 Tons and upwards, and carry thirty armed Men each. One of them threatened to run down a little Yarmouth Man with his Nets out, if he did not get out of his Way; the Yarmouth Man bid him run down one of the Britiſh Buſſes, he ſaid, No, they were Parliament Men, but damn him he would run him down, for lying in the Way of the Lords of the Ocean, and wondered he had the Impudence to fiſh in the Seas belonging to France, however he brag'd and went on. By the Way, theſe new French Seas are above one Mile and an half from Leoſtoff.

Wedneſday died at her Houſe in Pallmall, in the 78th Year of her Age, the Right Hon. the Counteſs Dowager of Burlington, Mother of the preſent Earl, to whom a conſiderable Jointure deſcends.

On Friday ſe'nnight in the Evening died of an Apoplectic Fit at his Lodgings at St. James's Place, ——Weyms, Eſq; a Gentleman of the Kingdom of Ireland, poſſeſſed of an Eſtate between 6 and 7000 l. a Year. This Gentleman's Death was ſo ſudden, that he dropt down dead as he was paying his Rents to his Landlord, having taken a Houſe which he was going to remove to in St. Anne's.

On Tueſday the Clerk of a Merchant of this City was found hanged, occaſioned by the Love of a young Lady in the Neighbourhood.

Sunday there was a Funeral Sermon preached at the late Mr. Wilſon's Meeting Houſe in Goodman's Fields, on which Occaſion a great Number of People were aſſembled, which being expected, the Gallery was ordered to be propt to prevent any Accident; but the precaution occaſioned a great Misfortune, for in the Midſt of the Sermon ſome of the Props ſeemed to give way, which frightened the People ſo much, that every one endeavoured to get out in a Hurry which occaſioned many to be hurt, by being thrown down and trampled upon; and 'tis ſaid ſome broke their Limbs, by jumping out of the Windows.

On Sunday Evening a Poſt Chaiſe by the Obſtinacy of the Driver, ran againſt a ſingle Horſe Chaiſe, in which were two Ladies, and very near overturned them, when their Cries upon the Occaſion drew the Attention of a Gentleman on Horſeback, who was near them to their Aſſiſtance, and getting off his Horſe to relieve the Ladies, had the Mortification to loſe him, by his running away, on which was a new work'd Buckſkin Saddle, a Saxon Green Saddle Cloth trimmed with Gold, and a very good Whip, and has not heard of him ſince.

On Saturday laſt, at Windſor Fair, a young Farmer was drawn into an Alehouſe, by a Sharper, under Pretence of carrying a Note for him; where another was in the Room to receive them, and who ſoon got to the old Game of pricking in the Garter, in which the Farmer engaged, with a Promiſe of going half with the Perſon who brought him into the Houſe, and who won ſeveral Half Crowns in a few Minutes; then a ſham Quarrel aroſe between the two Gamblers, and a Wager of five Shillings was laid that the Farmer could not produce twenty Guineas in Half an Hours Time, on which the Farmer ſtept out to a Friend, borrowed the Sum, and won the five Shillings, but ſoon got to Play again, and was ſtript of all his Money; on which the Sharpers inſtantly took Horſe and got off with their Booty.

On Tueſday the 9th Inſt. as Mr. Mattock, a Dealer in Woollen Manufacture, Mr. Palmer, a Glover and Breeches maker, and ſome other Tradeſmen, all of Kettering in Northamptonſhire, were returning home from Harborough Fair, they were attacked about 7 o'Clock in the Evening by two Highwaymen, who robbed Mr. Mattock of 30 l. but returned him Four Guineas, Mr. Palmer of 7 l. his Watch and Great Coat, and from the other Tradeſmen what Money they had about them. And the ſame Evening, Mr. Richards, a Publican, at the Bell at Rowell, was robbed by the ſame Highwaymen of about 23 s. between Kettering and his own Houſe.

Wedneſday the Seſſions began at the Old Bailey, when 20 Priſoners were tried, two of whom were capitally convicted, viz.

Wm Price for ſtealing a brown Gelding, the Property of Lewis Dimmock; and

Matthias Nicholls, for robbing Thomas Foſcue of one Shilling on the Highway near Paddington.

Thurſday 11 Priſoners were tried, two of whom were capitally convicted, viz.

George Anderſon, for ſtealing a Parcel of Ribbons out of the Shop of Mr. Thwaites. And

Elizabeth Davies for publiſhing a forged Letter of Attorney, with an Intent to defraud.

On Saturday one Charles Steuart was tried at the Quarter Seſſions at Weſtminſter, for Sodomitical Practices and fined one Shilling, ordered to be impriſoned for twelve Months, ſtand in the Pillory once at Charing Croſs, and find Security for his good Behaviour.

Laſt Saturday one Alice Eaſon was committed to the Jail of Northampton, on ſuſpicion of murdering a Child ſhe had to nurſe.

Laſt Tueſday Night between Ten and Eleven o'Clock, a Fellow with a Candle in his Hand, knocked at Mr. Webb's Door, a Brafier in Woodſtreet. When the Maid came down Stairs, and opened the Door, the Fellow puſhed into the Shop, and blew his Candle out, and endeavoured to blow out the Maid's Candle. He enquired for his Wife, and the Maid replied, ſhe knew nothing either of him or his Wife, and called out to her Maſter, which alarming the Family, the Fellow went off pretending he was miſtaken, and ſaid he thought it had been a Public Houſe, tho' the Shop was ſhut, and no Light in it. There was an Accomplice ſtood at the Door. This may caution People how they open their Doors at Night.

They write from the Hague, that the States of Gueland made the Prince Stadtholder a Preſent of 10 Florins, on his Serene Highneſs's taking his Seat in Aſſembly as firſt Noble of the Province.

There is Advice from Leghorn, that a large Algerine Xebeck has ſunk in the Streights a Portuguese Veſſel he had chaſed for ſome time; and that two Neapolitan Barks are taken off Cerugo by a Galliot of Tunis.

By Letters from Cadiz, we hear that the Delphin Daniſh Ship from Hamburgh, was attacked in her paſſage by a Tangerine Rover, which the Dane run down, and drowned all the Crew.

The Dey and Council of War at Algiers, having Intelligence, that a French and Spaniſh ſquadron will ſpeedily preſent itſelf before that City, have taken all poſſible Precautions in putting the Place in a good Poſture of Defence, and have alſo reinforced the Garriſon with 1000 Men, ſo that they ſeemed determined not to be induced into any Treaty that may be propoſed with one of the Powers, under the Guaranty of the other.

They write from Petersburgh, that an Expreſs is arrived there from Aſtracan, with Advice, that their Ships, which laden with Perſian Goods, are ſailed homewards. That the new Shach of Perſia, Solomon Daub, has made ſeveral Alterations in the Forms of Government, and alſo favours Trade with the Europeans, very much to the Advantage of the latter. And according to ſome Diſpatches from Prince Gallitzin, the Ruſſian Miniſter at Hiſpahan, Solomon Daub propoſes to ſend an Embaſſy to the Empreſs. Other Advices mention the Progreſs of the Georgean Prince, who ſeem to hint, that he will ſide with Shach Solomon; but after all, it is uncertain which of the Pretenders to the Perſian Throne he will ſupport.

Mrs. Keith's Corpſe was removed from her Houſe in May-Fair the Middle of October laſt, to an Apothecary's in South Audley Street, where ſhe lies in a Room hung with Mourning, and is to continue there till Mr. Keith can attend her Funeral.——Several Perſons belonging to Churches and Chapels, together with ſome others, ſuppoſing the Marriages at May Fair New Chapel to be detrimental to their Intereſt, have made it their Buſineſs to rave and clamour, but in ſuch a Manner as not to deſerve an Anſwer, becauſe every Thing they have ſaid tends only to expoſe their own Ignorance and Malice in the Opinion of People of good Senſe and Underſtanding. The Way to Mr. Keith's Chapel is thro' Piccadilly, by the End of St. James's-Street, and down Clarges-Street, and is on the Left Hand. The Marriages (together with a Licence on a Five Shilling Stamp, and Certificate) are entered on for a Guinea, as uſual, any Time 'till four in the afternoon, by another regular Clergyman, at Mr. Keith's little Chapel in May Fair, near Hyde Park Corner, oppoſite the Great Chapel, and within Ten Yards of it. There is a Porch at the Door like a Country Church Porch.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Birmingham, Oct. 8. On Thurſday laſt in the Evening as Mr. Pember, of Worceſter, was returning from Chaddeſley Fair, he was ſtopped near Newport in Shropſhire, by two Highwaymen, who robbed him of 28 l. 10 s. but on his aſking for ſomething to bear his Charges on the Road, they returned five Guineas.

Worceſter, Oct. 11. Upon the Confeſſion and Information of Thomas Badger, (who was committed to our County Jail laſt Month, for robbing Mr. Pardoe, of the Parish of Stoughton, and Mr. Crumpe, of the Parish of Bromigrove) one John Warſell, otherwiſe Waſſel, and his two Sons were taken, and laſt Week committed to the above Jail for being concerned with the ſaid Badger in breaking open the Shop of Mr. Allport, of Old Swinford, and ſtealing a Bridle, Saddle and Saddle Cloth, and a Surcingle, out of the Stable of Mrs. Humphreys of the ſame Place, and in divers other Felonies and Robberies; in particular it ſeems, all of them were concerned in robbing (laſt April Twelvemonth) a Perſon who was Clerk to Mr. Palmer, near Stowerbridge, of a Pair of Saddle Bags, containing upwards of 130 Pounds in Money.——They made off with the Bags to Harcourt Wood, where they cut them open, and took out the Money, ſtuffed them into a Rabbit Hole, where they have been ſince found, by the Direction of Badger.——As Mr. Pidcock's Clerk was very much in Liquor when he was robbed, and could not after well give a Satisfactory Account by what Means he had loſt the Bags, it gave room to ſuſpect he had embezzled the Money, and thereupon he was committed to Stafford Jail, where he was confined till the above Diſcovery.

One Anthony Craddock is likewiſe committed to Jail on Suſpicion of being privy to, or concerned in robbing Mr. Humphrey's Stable, as mentioned above, it appearing that he ſold the Things that were taken thereout: But he ſays he found them by a Hedge Side, which does not ſeem altogether unlikely; for Badger ſays, that only himſelf and the three Waſſels were concerned in it, and that when they were carrying the Things off, they thought they heard ſomebody purſuing them, whereupon they threw them all

Briſtol, Oct. 15. Laſt Sunday in the Afternoon at half
e of Flood, an Up-Severn Trow, laden with 1000
els of Barley, and 100 Buſhels of Wheat all belonging
Mr. Allcock, of Eveſham, had the Misfortune to run
of the Fluke of an Anchor belonging to the Saliſbury
h has been for ſeveral Weeks at her Moorings, (out-
d ſound) near Roundham Paſſage, which ſo cruſhed her
om, that ſhe ſunk immediately and all the Cargo is loſt.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh, Oct. 8. We hear from Alloa, that on Fri-
was ſe'nnight, the Colliers of that and two or three
cent Parithes aſſembled in a very tumultuous Manner,
revent the Settlement of Mr. James Sim to be Miniſter
lloa, which had been appointed to be that Day; they
the Church Bell from Morning till Night, and after
n diſplayed a Flag from the Steeple, in Token of Vic-
none offering to oppoſe them. But we are told, that
Companies of the Military have ſince been ordered to
the Inſolence of theſe Rioters, and to effectuate the ſaid
lement; and a Juſticiary Warrant is iſſued againſt them.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Hanover, Oct. 5. The King ſet out Yeſterday for Dief-
to take the Diverſion of Hunting: His Majeſty was
open Calaſh, accompanied by the Count de Platen,
eſcorted by four of the Guards. The Count d' Oven-
en, Grand Huntſman, had the Honour to receive the
there, and to conduct him to a Tent which had been
ed for that Purpoſe. Soon after the Signal was given
the Chace, and in a few Hours a great Number of
were killed. The King returned hither about Four
he Afternoon.

Berlin, Oct. 6. Beſides the Company to be formed at
lden, another will be eſtabliſhed at Stetin; and 'tis
that a very rich Merchant has offered to fit out, at
own Expence, a Ship for Canton, provided certain
ditions, which he demands, are granted him.

Ferrara, Sept. 26. On Advice received from Venice,
a rich Trader of that City had lately been robbed and
dered in his own Houſe, we have arreſted at an Inn
a young German, who is ſtrongly ſuſpected to have
the Perpetrator of that cruel Action. Among his
fts, which were all ſeized at the ſame time, are many
ks full of Money and rich Merchandize; a parcicular
ount of which has been ſent to Venice.

This Day are publiſhed,

THE Eight Volumes of Letters writ by a
Turkiſh Spy, who lived forty five Years undiſcovered at
: Giving an account of moſt Tranſactions in Europe, and
vering ſeveral Intrigues of the Chriſtian Courts, eſpecially
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But the great Reputation theſe ſo much fam'd and moſt pleaſant Chymical DROPS have ſo univerſally gain'd among Perſons of eminence, for their ſuddenly and infallibly curing the Scurvy and all Scorbutick Humors, and other Chronick Diſeaſes, in ſuch an eaſy and agreeable Manner, have occaſioned many to imitate them, ſome under the ſame, and others under other Names; be careful therefore not to be deceived, but be ſure to have the Right, which by the Author's ſpecial Appointment, are to be had only at the Gentlewoman's at the two blue Poſts in Haydon Yard in the Minories at 4 s. 6 d. a Bottle, with Directions.

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The Apothecary who prepared them for him according to the Doctor's Preſcription (which he has ſtill upon his File) has made Uſe of them ever ſince to Numbers of People in the very worſt of Gleets, ſeminal and genital Imbecilities and Infertilities, Pains in the Back and Reins, Diſorders of the Urine and Gravel, &c. with the utmoſt Succeſs and Safety; as alſo in all Weakneſſes from Strains, as well as Venereal Relicts, exceſſive Coition, Self-Pollution, ſeminal Emiſſions in Sleep, Falls, Blows, Wrenches, and the like, in both Sexes.

And as they have never once failed him, even in Caſes thought to be incurable, he now, for general Good, has made them publick: And that the meaner Sort of People might partake of the Benefit of ſo divine a Remedy as well as the Rich, he has put them up in Bottles of but 3 s. 6 d. each, tho' for the Excellency of their Effects they are worth their Weight in Gold, more eſpecially as one Bottle of them generally Cures, even in the moſt draining Gleets, and grievous Relaxations and Weakneſſes of the Seminals and Genitals, as alſo of the Back and Reins, that are.

Nor can there be prepared, by any Art or Skill, a more cleanſing and healing, or a more ſtrengthening and invigorating Medicine, or one that can more effectually cure Impoteney, or promote Fertility, than this, as every one that but once tries it will ſay. by their ſoon finding the Difference between this and other Remedies; for it will do more in one Day towards reſtoring in theſe Weakneſſes than any others can in ten, and is of ſo corroborating a Nature that it may be entirely rely'd upon for curing perfectly and firmly, without Fear of Relapſe, even in the tenderſt Conſtitutions, which can hardly be ſaid of any other Medicine; and it is withal ſo elegantly pleaſant to the Palate, and ſo agreeable to the Stomach that the niceſt Perſon is delighted with it.

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It is to be taken but a few Drops at a Time, has a very fine Flavour, is pleasant to the Palate, Cordial to the Stomach, and can be had only at the Gentlewoman's at the Two Blue Posts in Haydon Yard in the Minories at 5s. a Bottle, sealed up with printed Directions, and Advice at large.

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SO destructive to the Constitution, and ruinous not only to the unhappy Individual labouring under them, by draining away the Radical Moisture or very Essence of Life, and inducing Consumptions, Nervous Disorders, &c. but to Posterity also, inasmuch as those afflicted with such Gleetings, if not wholy disabled, as very many are, from propagating their Species, are yet render'd incapable of begetting any other than puny, miserable, and short-liv'd Issue.

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All which Symptoms in their sharpest Paroxysms, these famous fam'd and most pleasant Drops, (which are Chymically prepar'd from the most valuable Specificks in the Mineral, Vegetable, and Animal Kingdoms, and exalted to the highest Degree of Perfection possible) instantly quell, and at the same time annihilate their real Cause, directly bringing the Stomach into right Order, creating a good Appetite, rectifying the Digestion, occasioning laudable Chyle and, of course, good Blood, Plenty of calm, free, and chearful Spirits, a regular Circulation of all the Fluids, and Strength of Nerves, so that both Cause and Effects of Melancholy and Vapours, are thoroughly removed by them, almost on the Spot, as the many Thousands of both Sexes they have perfectly cured, evince.

Whoever takes them for three Days only, will be sensible they are absolutely to be depended upon for an effectual and lasting Cure, and certain it is, that no Medicine upon Earth can equal them; be careful therefore to have the right Drops, which are to be had only at Mrs. Holt's, at the Cross-Keys and Star below the Royal Exchange, in Cornhill, at 3s. 6d. a Bottle, with Directions, at large.

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Brought Away ALIVE from the Close Stool, by the Famous Little

SUGAR PLUMS.

As Innocent as a Little RHUBARB, Or MANNA, Or a Large Prune, or Two, Stew'd with Senna.

COMMON *Sugar Plums* at the Confectioners, are indeed bigger than These, But, For Colour, Taste &c. These may be Eaten by Children, as a COMMON Sugar Plum, Or like Any Sweet-Meat.

Twelve Pence a Dozen ——— Or, May Buy but ONE of Single PLUM, for a PENNY, (With Directions with it)

Which is ENOUGH to Bring away WORMS, and Purge Humors from a CHILD, Or, to Cure it of a Cough Or Asthma.

CHILDREN may be Deceived by A Sugar Plum, when they will take no Manner of physick.

Or May Buy 2, 3, 4, Or, Half a Dozen, Or, as You Please ——Or THREE Dozen for Half a Crown,

To KEEP *in* a FAMILY

Or To Give Away,——Or Sell Again, And Return them if they do not Sell.——To be Had At Mr. Burchell's, At the

ANODYNE NECKLACE

In LONG ACRE, Next Drury-Lane. London.

TOOTHING *Children*

Child-ren's Teeth

A Mother would Never Forgive Herself, Whole Child should DIE Purely for Want of *to* EASY, and so CHEAP a Thing, Presently to Rub it, and Bring it's TEETH Out, with Little Cordial Pleasant Thing it, to Rub only it's Gums with.

There not being Another such HELP for TOOTHING Children, This Day, in the World Again As a Long Experience Shews.

The *Teeth* appearing all on a Sudden:
The Use most *Delightful* to the Child:
It *Immediately* Quiets, and *Eases* it:

And the Charge of it, is Inconsiderable, being in a Box by itself, with Full Directions Along with it, Price only Six PENCE, in LONG ACRE, as above. Where are given Gratis, the NEW

ALMANACK, For the Year 1750.

The NEW Edition of the Practical Scheme, &c. The Beauties On the SIGNS of WORMS in Children, and Grown Persons ———On Children's TEETH.———And, the Composition of the Famous Little Purging SUGAR PLUMS, that Persons may know what SAFE Little INNOCENT Things they are.

No Dealings BEHIND the *Royal Exchange*

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